

Whole Number 367

on having it; you beat me, and endeavoured to place a pimp's daughter as my own maid. While I was under-

"About the same time," continued my grandfather, "the Misses Porter, and a tribe of inferior colonists, tried to keep the faith with their high romance. Scottish Odes and Hymns the Brothers named away in scarlet and purple, but this style was too theatrical and imitated by Miss Edgeworth, on the contrary, gave

"At length the sun of Waverly became the moon of the ascendant, and swallowed up all the stars."

lencies. "Each change of many colored life drew." All countries, all classes, became tributary to him: he was at home in the peasant's cot and the gipsy's tent, nor less at his ease in the hall of state. When he spoke in the charrette of a monarch or of a gaberuzzie, he seemed equally to be speaking in his mother tongue. He painted the secluded landowner with his

the old materials of love and war were at his command, but wit and learning, law and antiquarianism, history and legend, the mysteries of all arts and trades. In scenes of broad comedy he was a Hogarth or a Teniers; in lofty tragedy he had the dignity of Raphael and the energy of Salvator Rosa. And throughout all his work there is the free, manly and unconfined style

I was astonished to hear the bookseller talk in this enthusiastic strain, but I soon found that he had published some of Sir Walter Scott's works.

"The success of Sir Walter Scott, gave birth to a crowd of novels, Scotch and Irish, written in the vulgar dialect of those countries, and frequently having no other recommendation. They have passed away. Lady Morzsa costu-

to scribble, and really the woman has a good deal of cleverness, and a prodigious spirit; she is abominably vain, and wants taste. Moreover, there's life and mettle in her, and she has her high and low-life characters in such a way that she will always have readers.

"A souple jade she is, and strong."

Maturin sent for his singular and beautiful

lished his "Anastasius;" it is a pity he did not give more connection to the adventures of his hero; one is weary of the endless round of debaucheries; all his wit and glowing descriptions, and knowledge of human nature cannot sustain the interest. Then there came the "Gigantic Novels," which took prodigiously at the public with a certain class, and were read by others.

from sheer curiosity. Then followed the novel of Fashionable Life, exposing the manners-intrigues of the west-end: this was a dainty dish but it was over-done. The American novel had a very fair run. Then the hacks and kinkies fixed the scene of their fictions among Englishmen in foreign countries, and told a world of scandal. Robert, let us go on the

So Mr. — fell to work again with his manuscript. It is incredible what a multitude of letters, tours, travels, journals, diaries, voyages, &c. &c. adventures, were offered to him. All those relating to France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands, were rejected *en masse* as diaries which the fastidious public had not read upon so long, that their stomachs turned at the

thing extraordinary—no matter if merit
the reverse, so that it was new, were acce-
The lighter, the more capricious, the better
tinguished they were, the more probable
their success. And, indeed, it required no
temptible ingenuity to cook up these kicksh-
It was evident that any thing like useful in-
formation was an ingredient that would have

A great name might, indeed, make the titillation of an old story bearable. Basil Hall

places were evidently the favorites. The too, the Hedjaz, the North West Passage, Kamtschatka, Nepal, the interior of America, the North Pole, the Sandwich Islands were subjects not wholly exhausted. The Englishmen are as "plenty as blackberries" the Andes and the Amazon, the Niger and mountains of the Moon.

as
good
of
tunds
tend
pured,
a
young

from poems, and pinks, the toaster's
as a burnt child from the fire. So many
cal works had lately dropped still-born from
press, though he had calculated on their
ing reputation, and had done all that critics
pers and magazines could do to secure it.
he was very cautious of meddling with things
of wares. A poem with a bold title, and

advantage of fine printing, might still be over, occasionally be hazarded. If the book, a Lord, the publisher caught at the offer, the name sounded well among the list of authors in a string of advertisements; but in such case he took special care to secure the book from risk, and to cast the responsibility on the author, having had many previous experiences.

One class of proposals surprised me. They were offers from men of considerable to edit works of established celebrity, pay to them something that might be called a "factory memoir," or an "introduction."

own names in the title page. It must be noted, however, that the greater number of cases were replies to letters from the publisher, who, thinking that a new edition of another would sell if it had some name of popularity attached to it, invited the individual to give him their name, and a few pages of introductions matter, for which a handsome

to be new to the world. The remuneration would be made. Some of the most successful of these were disgusting. On the strength of a few lines, which might be written three or four pages, which he would then publish in an hour, an editor would put his name to the title, nearly as large as that of the author, and the work had bestowed long years of toil, unacknowledged and unremunerated, in bringing to perfection a book which was destined for immortality. I blush to say that I have been

tion of religious works, though that was

...the editors have the same degree of...
...the editors have the same degree of...
...the editors have the same degree of...

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
The expenditures of this institution during the year ending April 25th, 1879, were \$35,109 17, viz: Medical Department \$1438 13. Household expenses, \$17,385 37. Live stock, \$1476 61. Repairs, improvements, etc., \$7128 94. Salaries, \$2219 68. Medical Library \$310 95. Incidentals \$490 32.

Of the expenditures for the Medical Department, only \$488 49 were for drugs. We mention this to show how little of medicine strictly so called, is required in an institution which has, on an average, about 200 patients within its walls.

The receipts of the institution were \$45,163 15, viz: For board of patients, clothing, &c. \$26,786 47. Articles sold \$503 60. Live stock \$214 00. Students' certificates, &c. \$507 71. West's painting \$253 85. From visitors \$381 80. Managers' fees \$13 50. Legacies \$2629 60. Contributions \$266 54. Donations \$15 00. Incidentals \$668 80. Ground rent \$1061 56. Dividends on turnpike and bank stock \$432 80.

The excess of the receipts over the expenditures was \$10,154 98; but as part of this was from Legacies and Contributions, it was not strictly applicable to the current expenses of the hospital. It has been used to increase the capital stock of the institution.

The sum expended for repairs and improvements was very considerable, viz. \$7128 94, which, we presume, much more than the usual annual expense on this account.

The Managers say, in their statement, "it will be observed that the whole income of the capital stock for the past year was \$11,073 76, and the amount expended during the same time on (over patients was \$13,000, the excess being derived from the receipts for patients."

In strictness, however, we think that the sum received at the gate, from visitors of West's Painting, and from Medical students, should be added to the income on capital stock. They are permanent sources of revenue, and one year with another will amount to as much as they did last year. If these items be added together, and the loss on the live stock account, be equally divided between the poor and the pay patients, it will be found that the revenue of the institution from permanent sources, is about equal to its expenditure on account of poor patients.

The profits from pay patients, ought, therefore, to be set down as net gain to the institution. The fund account of this institution exhibits an increase of capital stock during the last year, of \$9,300 00. The balance in the hands of the Steward and Treasurer is \$3,446 89.

The number of patients admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, during the last ten years was 6483. Of these 4600 were poor patients. The whole number of deaths 634. Certainly a very small number.

On the 26th of April 1878, there were 114 pay patients in the house, and 96 poor. During the year, 463 pay patients and 661 poor were admitted; and 600 pay patients, and 600 poor were discharged; leaving in the institution on the 26th of April last, 106 pay patients, and 108 poor.

Of 1862 patients, 884 were discharged cured, 123 relieved, 96 were discharged by friends or at their own request, 9 discharged for bad conduct, 11 died, 66 died, and 311 remain.

In the lying in Department 74 women were admitted; 60 were delivered safely, 5 were removed by request of friends, 2 died, and 7 remain. The infants born in the Hospital were 64; 48 in the month of April, 4 died, 3 remain. The cases of Contusions and wounds were 152. Cured 131, Relieved 7, removed 9, died 2, died 8, remain 5.

The cases of fractures were 90. Cured 64, Relieved 1, died 1, died 10, remain 14. Insanity 209 cases. Cured 24, relieved 32, removed by friends 30, Discharged for bad conduct 1, died 7, remaining 106.

Mainiacs, 32 cases. Cured 19, removed 1, died 11, remaining 1.

Of the 1262 patients, 620 were natives of the United States, 374 of Ireland, 71 of England, and the remainder of eighteen other countries. As a public medical institution, the Pennsylvania Hospital is probably equal to any of the kind in the world. We wish its charity could be extended to more individuals.—Philadelphia Gazette.



PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1879.

In the Boston Bulletin, of Monday, ample space is devoted to an examination of the first ANNUAL REPORT by the MANAGERS of our HOUSE OF REFUGE. Lofly praise is awarded to those by whom the institution has been established and supported; and the editor's opinion of its value is thus expressed:—"In short, the details embraced in this Report furnish the most abundant evidence of the value of the Institution. In our own community we believe there is now but one opinion respecting the necessity and utility of such establishments. Hundreds of orphans, and friendless little vagabonds, are saved from the consequences of vice; and the community is spared the painful duty of annually consigning over to perpetual ignominy, great numbers of the rising generation, thrown upon the world without the means of discriminating between good and evil. These are snatched from the precipice of ruin, and placed where they may acquire virtuous habits, improve their minds, and qualify themselves to become useful, honest, and respectable members of society."

A pamphlet, published at ALBANY, by Mr. GEORGE TIBBETTS, contains some interesting statements respecting the NEW YORK CANAL FUND, with a discussion as to the best method of investing the surplus. The writer advises the purchase of stock of the UNITED STATES, and of safe public and private corporations. From the pamphlet, the NEW YORK EVENING POST abstracts the following notice of the present situation of the fund:—"The act of April 15, 1837, constituting the Canal Fund, and authorizing the construction of the Canal, pledged the appropriations then made to the payment of any debt which might be incurred, and the Constitution of the State, in the 10th section of the 7th article, declares that the items of which the Canal Fund is composed, shall not be reduced or diverted to any other purpose until the full payment of the debt. By the Comptroller's Report of March 18, 1878, it appears that the Canal debt, which would be redeemable on the 1st of July, 1887, amounted to \$3,443,500, and the amount redeemable on the 1st of July, 1845, to \$3,579,655 99—making in the whole upwards of seven millions. In the mean time the surplus income of the Canal Fund exceeds annually the cost of the repairs and other expenses of the canal, including the interest of the Canal debt. In 1837, this surplus income, by an estimate in the pamphlet of Mr. Tibbitts, exceeded 600,000 dollars. He thinks that this may be taken as a safe average for future years. The question is, what shall be done with the sums thus annually accumulating, until the debt to which they are finally to be applied becomes due. It cannot be applied to redeeming the canal debt by anticipation, but at a sacrifice—since the canal stock has always been above par. An act passed in 1836, directed that the surplus revenue of the canal fund be invested in stock of the United States, or any public stock created by the cities of New York and Albany. A part of it was vested accordingly in \$100,000 of U. S. stock, but was shortly afterwards redeemed. At present there is vested of the surplus revenue in the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, \$219,583 25—in the New York Navigation Company \$100,000—due from the Cayuga and Seneca Canal Fund, for temporary advances, \$63,957 86—lent to the Corporation of the city of Albany, \$150,000—deposited in the New York State and Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, \$327,484 84—amounting in the whole to \$770,891 93. This, together with the annual additions of \$600,000 surplus revenue after the 1st of July next, will amount on the 1st of July, 1887, to \$5,579,895 99; exceeding by more than two millions the debt then redeemable: and this, even supposing it to remain idle and unproductive in the Treasury. Invested in U. S. stock at 4 per cent. the excess over the debt at that period would amount to another million. Invested at 6 per cent. it would amount to nearly enough to pay the whole of the canal debt."

An article, in the latest number of the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, on the state and prospects of GREAT BRITAIN, contains the annexed passage on the progress of other EUROPEAN countries in many of the useful arts. The facts have evidently been collected with great labour, and, as the writer's object is to show his countrymen how numerous and formidable their rivals have become—not to boast, as was once the custom that no rival is to be feared—his statements are probably accurate:—"To impress more strongly upon the mind than can be done by general expressions, the progress which other countries are making in improvement, we shall specify a few facts which are within our own knowledge, and which, in case it were necessary, might easily be amplified. Sugar refineries have within a recent period been established to a great extent at Trieste, Petersburg, Hamburg, and Gottenburg. At Motala, near Orebro, in Sweden, there is perhaps the largest establishment in existence, for all sorts of implements in steel and iron. The manufacture of muskets and fowling-pieces has lately been greatly improved in Germany, and particularly at Hirschfeld in Hano-

ver. Admirable travelling carriages of all sorts, both in point of elegance and durability, are built at Brussels, Berlin and Vienna. The glass manufactories in France, at St. Quentin, St. Gubin, Comenry, and Premontre, in the department of the Aisne, are all in the most flourishing condition; and glass is made at Munich of so superior a

quality to any known in this country, that the Bavarians have deprived us of the manufacture of telescopes, in which we formerly so much excelled. The elegant iron and steel ornaments made at Berlin have now become a valuable and extending branch of commerce. The utmost attention is paid to the improvement of wool, throughout France, Austria, Saxony, Holstein, and some other parts of Denmark. The woollen manufactures established in Moravia, Saxony, and Silesia, and the Low Countries, are increasing; and in addition to those which have long been seated at Sedan, Elberfeld, and Louviers in France, they have now been introduced at Carcassone, Castres, and Lodève, in the South, and at Bourges, and Chateauroux in the centre.—A determined and successful degree of anxiety to improve the breed of horses has manifested itself in Prussia, Russia, and France. The quantity of lead now raised annually, near Almorin, in Spain, is a little more than half of what is raised annually in this country, though a short time ago we nearly supplied the whole of Europe. The manufactures of iron and steel, which are flourishing in France, are prospering still more at Liege, which has become the Birmingham of the Low Countries, as Ghent is their Manchester and Glasgow. The other manufactures of France and Belgium, which some of our manufacturers ignorantly ridiculed at the conclusion of the peace of 1815, have increased tenfold in ten years. They are now firmly fixed at Elberfeld, near Dusseldorf, and rapidly extending themselves in the Prussian Rhenish provinces.—The silk trade of France, which used to be confined to Lyons, has now spread its ramifications to Avignon, Nîmes, and Tours, and its annual value amounts to six millions sterling. In Switzerland the silk trade is carried on to an extent of which few people in England are aware. There are in Zurich and its neighbourhood alone between twelve and thirteen thousand looms, while at Lyons, they amounted only to between twenty-eight and thirty thousand. It is also established at Arace, Basle, and several other places. In the Prussian Rhenish provinces, it is spreading through Metz, through all the towns and villages along the Rhine, and is carried to a great extent at Dusseldorf and Elberfeld, but particularly at Crevel, where it is conducted with great capital and great spirit. Indeed the quantities of silk smuggled and imported from that quarter, form a serious subject of complaint with our own manufacturers. All sorts of household furniture are now made extremely beautiful, in most large towns throughout the continent. Exhibitions of works of genius and industry are every where encouraged, especially at Petersburg, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Munich, Stuttgart and Vienna. Societies for the collection and elucidation of northern histories and antiquities have recently been established in the capitals of Denmark and Sweden. Two Universities have been founded by the king of the Netherlands at Ghent and Liege; and two more by the king of Prussia, one at Bonn, and the other at Berlin, the last of which has, within a few years, acquired perhaps a higher reputation than any other in the north of Europe. And last, though not least in importance, steam engine machinery has, a few months ago, been sent out to Calcutta, for spinning and weaving cotton, which will be worked by a light kind of coal at 20s. a ton, from the inexhaustible mines of the Burdwan, and thus a decided step has been taken to restore every branch of the cotton trade to the Hindoos, and to cut off from us the almost unbounded market which was opening to our view in Hindostan and the Indian Archipelago. From one end of Europe to the other, the utmost activity prevails. The ablest, practical and scientific men travel on their own account, or are sent out at the expense of their respective governments. English artists are daily invited to settle abroad; and foreigners reside here until they are able to carry off completely the mysteries of their trades and professions. In this state of things our statesmen cannot keep too steadfastly in view the peculiarity of our situation, observe with too much vigilance the policy and proceedings of our neighbours, or set too strict a watch upon their own words and actions. In no other way than by extending the most enlightened and unremitting care and superintendence to every member of our empire, can they long preserve the integrity and stability of the system."

At Charleston, in St. Michael's Church, on the 19th inst. an Eulogium on the late Judge Guillard was delivered, by William Lancer, Esq. appointed to that duty by the members of the bar. The address is characterized as appropriate, discriminating and affecting; and highly creditable to the taste and feelings of the narrator.

A wonderful instance of precocious genius, in the person of STANFORD BARON VON PRAUN, is thus noticed in the LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE:—"This youth, who is distinguished by his early and very extraordinary proficiency in the arts and sciences, was born at Tyran, in Hungary, on the first of June, 1811, where his father resided, as Colonel in the Austrian service. In his second year he was able not only to read with fluency, but to give a connected sketch of the history of the world. On the 11th of November, 1813, (being then 29 months old,) he was admitted into the second class of the Gymnasium at that place; and at the examination of the 26th of August, 1814, he received the first prize for German reading and writing, the Hungarian language, the catechism and drawing, in preference to 70 scholars, who

were much older than himself. At the public examination on the 17th of March, 1815, being three years and nine months old, he received the same honors for the Latin and Arithmetic. But the most extraordinary was his astonishing proficiency in music. In his third year he made himself perfectly master of the violin; and at the last-mentioned examination, he performed on this most difficult instrument a composition by Pleyel, with universal applause; a year after he gave his second concert before Prince Schwartzburg, and the principal Hungarian nobility; and from this moment the fame of this prodigy spread itself over Europe. In the summer of 1816, he gave several concerts at Vienna, and presented a great part of his receipts to the Invalid Fund, for which the Emperor honored him with the order of Civil Merit. In 1817, the commencement of his 6th year, he began his professional tour, passed through Italy in a kind of triumph, and received from the Duchesse of Parma the Order of Constantine, from the Pope the Golden Spurs and the Order of St. John Lateran, was created Palgrave, and rewarded with a golden medal and a very flattering diploma by the Royal Academy, before which he had exhibited with much *eclat* his proficiency in the sciences. In his thirteenth year he completed his legal studies, and received 18 Royal honorary diplomas from Italy, Austria, France, and the Netherlands.—He had scarcely attained his 15th year, when he had already acquired the reputation of one of the first violin players, and was the author of several works, among which a beautiful manuscript in seven languages excited great attention. His high reputation increased with his subsequent tours through Italy, Austria, Holland, France and Germany, of which a longer detail would be superfluous here, as the accounts published in the journals of the countries which he visited cannot be forgotten by the public. He is at present at Nuremberg, and will next visit Berlin."

On Tuesday, the case of DR. WATKINS came before the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, D. C. on a general demurrer to the indictments. Messrs. THOMAS SWANN and FRANCIS S. KEY appeared for the United States, and WALTER JONES and RICHARD S. COX for the accused. A sketch of Mr. Jones' argument fills something more than a column in the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER of yesterday. He contended that, if every thing charged were true, a civil action alone would lie; and that, though many cases of misappropriation of money, by public officers, had occurred in the General and State Governments, this was the first instance of an indictment. Embezzlement of public money, he said, was not the subject of criminal jurisdiction, unless made so by statute; except when effected by means tending to work a general public evil, as by forgery, false weights, &c. Mr. J. also contended that the allegations in the indictments were repugnant to each other, and comprised no definite intelligible charge.

Mr. SWANN was to follow; but the hour of adjournment had arrived. Mr. COX gave notice that, this being a prosecution at Common Law, he should contend "that there cannot be such an offence as one against the United States under the Common Law; that there is no Criminal Common Law of the United States." We extract the following from the report:—

One of these indictments charges that the said Tobias Watkins, being at the time Fourth Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, "and being an evil-disposed person, and desiring and intending fraudulently and unjustly to obtain and acquire for himself, and for his own private use, divers sums of money of the United States, with force and arms, &c. falsely and fraudulently wrote and addressed and caused to be sent to a certain J. K. Paulding, then a Navy Agent of the United States at the City of New York, a letter, &c. and made and executed a draft on the said J. K. Paulding, Navy Agent, as aforesaid, &c. and received therefrom (from a broker) five hundred dollars, and disposed of the said money for his own use." There are other recitations of particulars, and of other like transactions in the indictment (part of which were with Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston) which concludes with the general averment that the several papers referred to were, and each of them, written, drawn, &c. "without any authority therefore, and not for, or on account of the public service, but for the private gain and benefit of the said Tobias Watkins, and with intent to defraud the said United States, and as false pretences to enable him to obtain for his own use and benefit the said (sum of money) and that by means of the said several false pretences the said Tobias Watkins did, at the time and times aforesaid, defraud the said United States, of the said sum," and "dispose of the same to his own use and benefit, to the great damage of the United States, and against the peace and government thereof."

ITEMS.

When communications, on the same subject and from the same hand, are sent to different papers at the same time, perhaps it would be well for the writer to vary the expression a little—especially on matters of criticism and the like.

On Monday evening the anniversary of the Temperance Society was celebrated in the First Presbyterian church; Matthew Carey, Esq. the President, in the chair. Several addresses were delivered, and various resolutions adopted.

Green Peas were sold in our markets yesterday at 92 per bushel. A few strawberries were brought in—they will be plentiful in about a week.

This is the season of house-cleaning. An Irish chambermaid, who had assisted in this most important operation, a day or two since, remarked when it was over:—"Upon my word, madam, this is a curious business; I never heard of the like till I crossed the water."

The French Corps de Ballet, which have been performing at the Chesnut street theatre for the last fortnight, took passage, this morning, in the steam boat for Baltimore.

Deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 25th inst.—Males 15, females 6—total, 21.—Under one year of age, 10.

A cotton factory has recently been established at Pendleton, South Carolina. This is the second of the kind in that state.

The Ohio River at Wheeling, last Saturday, was seven feet above low water mark.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The Norristown Herald mentions that the bridge building across the Schuylkill, at that place, will probably be completed about the 1st of September, at a cost of about \$30,000.

The Cincinnati Advertiser says—the official account of the late fire at Transylvania University, differs altogether; from the accounts first published; the University, it appears, will sustain little, if any loss at all, and the students have met with no interruption in their studies.

HEARTY PRAISE.—A New York paper says, of a new novel, that it "seems designed to be of a humorous cast." The editor has been reading Dryden.—While Cymon was endeavoring to be wise.

The caterpillars, so disgusting in appearance, and so destructive to fruit and other trees last year, have again made their appearance this season, in such numbers in some places, as at this period to wholly deter any exertion towards their extermination.

Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, late speaker of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Hamilton, one of the representatives of South Carolina in the late Congress, arrived in town on Tuesday. They are at the Mansion House.

The mines of coal, iron, copper and other minerals which abound in Nova Scotia, are expected soon to be brought into profitable operation by the 'Albion Mining Company.' They have now skilful engineers, artificers, and miners actively engaged in working them.

At Petersburg, Va. at Saturday night, in an affray at the house of a free negro, one of that class was killed, and his brother so hurt that death was expected. Two or three free blacks, suspected of having had a hand in the matter, have been committed.

The Buffalo, N. Y. Journal states that the tide of emigration was never known to set so heavily past that place, as at the present season. No less than three thousand persons are computed to have arrived there within the past week on their way to the western wilds.

A GOOD STORY.—The Norristown Register, recommending that pleasant town for a summer retreat, quotes Isaac Walton. How many of our country editors ever heard the name?

At a Ladies' Fair lately held in Roxbury, Mass. 500 tickets were sold at one shilling each. Among the wonders which the bright eyes accomplished, they induced one man to pay ten dollars for a slice of cake, and another five for a gingerbread heart.

The Albany Argus states that the stock of the new Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Troy, (the books of which were opened in that city last week) was not only all subscribed, but that there was an excess of more than \$150,000.

A society has recently been established in Boston, and a constitution adopted, for the promotion of the rights and interests of bona fide creditors, and the benefit and relief of honest debtors.

The Boston Bulletin informs its readers that the Bank of Columbia has suffered a paralytic shock, which has suspended its functions; and adds, that an unusual discharge of bills issued from the chest was the cause.

Nova Scotia is computed to contain 15,500 square miles; and 3,000,000 acres of land capable of cultivation. A great proportion of these lands are still vacant, and in the hands of the crown. The climate, although more humid, is said to be much milder than that of Canada, and the winter two months shorter.

The Norristown Register says.—We have seen a stalk of rye, of this season's growth, taken from the farm of the Rev. Joseph Barr, near this borough, measuring seven feet 4 inches in length.

The last Halifax papers inform us that the election for a member from Shelburne is to take place June 1st. Mr. Barry, the imprisoned and expelled member, is a candidate.

Twelve vessels, measuring 2240 tons, were built at St. Andrews, N. B. last year, intended for the West India trade.

A church is now building in Montreal, of the following dimensions:—Length, 560 feet, breadth, 130, height to the eaves, 100, surrounded by 24 towers, the two front ones being 240 feet high; the pulpit window is 60 feet by 34. The probable expense of this immense structure is estimated at \$500,000.

A duel was lately fought near Salmon Point, U. C. between two fur traders of the name of Hays and Vail; both were dangerously wounded. Vail is a printer, and has formerly been a workman in the office of the Colonial Advocate, in York.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin arrived at Quebec, a few days ago, from Montreal and Great Britain. The thermometer at Boston, in the shade, stood at 86 degrees during the most of last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Rives, appointed Minister to France, has resigned his seat in Congress, and his office of Visitor of the Virginia University.

Finn's punning song gives occasion to the Baltimore Gazette to remark that the line "off with his head—so much for Buckingham," is not in Shakespeare's Richard the Third. It might have been added that the verse is Ciceronian, and worthy of Shakespeare—and so is "Conscience avaunt! Richard's himself again!"

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new building of the First Presbyterian Church of Southwark, in German, between Second and Third streets, will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath morning next, May 31, at 10 o'clock. Sermon by Dr. Skinner.

There will also be an afternoon and an evening service. Sermon in the afternoon by Dr. Benson—in the evening, by Dr. Lansing.

A collection will be taken after each service, in aid of the building funds.

EARLY RISING.

May is the most delightful month in the year; all Nature seems to wear the calm smile of infancy. The morning sun wooing the blue waves, and diffusing lustre without heat; the gentle winds sporting among the budding herbage, and, as it were, striking a "double-tongued lyre" amidst the trembling leaves; the exhilarating music of a thousand birds, all invite man to the contemplation of the loveliness of nature. Young ladies—would you exchange features made pale and languid by the withering touch of despondence, for the rosy flush of health and the smile which cannot fail to charm?

Rise early in the morning. Would you improve your time by reading instructive books?—Rise early; after the refreshing slumbers of night, the mind is clear and invigorated. Would you wish to contemplate the beauties of nature?—Rise early. In short, would you wish to establish a strong constitution and improve your personal appearance?—Rise early—there is more health in one breath of morning air, than in hours past in the cold and blighting dews of night.

Isaac Sanderson, of Milton, Massachusetts has invented and secured a patent for a new and highly important improvement in the cylinder paper machine, for manufacturing paper, consisting of a counteracting horizontal wheel, and a paper-forming roller, by which the paper usually made by machine, is greatly improved in quality, strength, and durability—and several kinds of paper are made, never before produced by any machine.

As Major Krien and his two nieces were driving down the hill at Barfield, near Kingston U. C. on the 18th inst. the horse being disturbed by the weight of the wagon pressing forward began to kick and plunge and ran down the hill Major Krien endeavouring to jump out, and his legs entangled in the bridle reins, and drawn by his right leg about fifty yards over rocks and stones, and his left leg was fractured very badly, and the young ladies thrown out of the wagon and severely bruised, but not seriously hurt. Major Krien was carried to Mr. Glover's where, with the kind attention of Dr. Coll of the navy, the fracture was immediately reduced, and hopes are entertained of his doing well.

The weather of late, says the Alabama Journal of the 8th inst. has been so weather at all it has been blowing cold one hour, and warm the next. On the 24th ult. we were visited by a heavy rain, and the weather was very disagreeable, and the young ladies were very much distressed. He comes too late nearly all the crops of cotton have been killed by the frost, and we fear there is not sufficient seed to replant.

ROT IN GRAIN.

The rot consists in a black and fetid dust, which attaches itself to the grain, and infects it. If the infected grain be mixed with the sound, it communicates this virus to it; and if the sound be infected the whole crop will be so, and the consumption of the bad grain will produce epidemics. To prevent this contagion, wash the rotted grain in lye-water, which should be done so quickly as that the grain may not have time to imbibe the water; because if it penetrates the grain it will introduce the virus of the rot.

MOLASSES.

It may be interesting to the public, and particularly to our brother Yankees, to know in what manner the price is made up which they pay for West India molasses. They will see from the following statement, that the cost of the article at the place from which it is imported, is less than half the amount required for molasses to put it in.

Expenses of casks, per gallon, 7 cents.
Freight, 10
Duty, 10
Losses, 10
Small charges, 10
Original cost, 50

The value of Molasses sugar in some of the West India Islands, is from 3 to 4 cents per lb. and in others from 4 to 5 cents, according to the quality.

Two fellows, on Tuesday, made a sudden irruption into a hat-store in Canal-street, grabbed up three hats and beat a hasty retreat. The hatter ran around his counter as speedily as he could, and gave them chase, in which he was assisted by some of his neighbours. One of the rogues was taken, and carried to the Police Office. The other escaped, having thrown away a handkerchief containing shoes, (one pair of which was of truly Brodieing dimensions) boots and a pair of pantaloons—all he doubt obtained in the same daring manner.—N. Y. Gaz.

It was stated in the news from Rio de Janeiro, brought by the schooner Henrietta, that a sailor had acknowledged himself to be one of the crew of a vessel which had robbed the British packet Redpoll. A gentleman lately returned from that quarter informs us, that he was well known at Rio, that the Redpoll was on board, at the time of her sailing, and that to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. It was currently reported that a vessel had sailed about the same time for the purpose of robbing her.—Baltimore American.

A SINGULAR BIRD.

About three miles up the Codorus, there is a bird of the Blackbird species located, flying from tree to tree, displaying his wings and growing like a cock. His voice is so exact an imitation of the Banshee, that, like that fowl, in its wailing claim, it might lead strangers, travelling into the wild woods, under the delusive hope of finding a habitation. This bird, we presume, had been caught when young, and had learned to crow when in prison, from which he has probably, but recently made his escape.—York, Penn. Gazette.

Centerville, (Indiana), May 16.—The large Elephant, Tippos Sultan, which was exhibited in this place last week, escaped from his keepers, in the night, unobserved; and after roving noisily the country around, he arrived at Centerville, where he was taken, and is now in his cage, in the menagerie, and has been very tame, and very obedient to the orders of his keepers, and has been very much admired by the people.

Yesterday morning a man of the name of James Nash, a labourer, who has resided more than a year in this vicinity, was engaged with a wagon and a span of high mettled horses, in drawing chips to the bank of the river about 30 rods below the court house. He was not accustomed to driving a team, and on arriving at the bank, which is 40 or 50 feet high at that place, and very steep, attempted to back the wagon up the brink of the precipice, so that it might be unloaded with greater facility; but the horse instead of stopping at the desired point, continued to run backwards, and instantly teamster, horse and wagon were precipitated into the river below. Nash was shockingly bruised, and his life is despaired of.

PANAMA, May 2.

Arrival of the Erie.—The United States sloop of war Erie, Daniel Turner, Esq. Commander, arriving at this port on Tuesday last, the 25th ult. from an arduous cruise. We understand that her boats have been constantly out in pursuit of pirates, and that one man has been taken and is now on board the Falomouth; we also understand that they pursued some piratical boats, which they took, the pirates having escaped in the woods.

Strange Plaster.—On Tuesday last Mr. Stawert, the carrier of the Mail between Panama and Aniqua, when coming to this place, discovered a tremendous Bear near the road, which he immediately pursued, and succeeded in capturing him two or three miles, when a gentleman met him, and immediately returned to town and spread the news. A large party went out and shot him; the carcass was brought in by a procession and hung up in the market. We understand he weighed upwards of 300 pounds.

From the Detroit Gazette of May 31.

Salt Springs on Grand River.—We have long known that the Indians have manufactured salt for their own consumption, at Grand River of Lake Michigan, but did not know that the water was to be found in such quantity as to warrant the establishment of the manufacture upon an extensive scale. From the information we have lately received, there is water enough in one place, about forty miles from the Lake, and ten miles above the head of schooner navigation, to keep one hundred kettles going, or a proportionate extent of vats for solar evaporation.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THE Stockholders are requested to call at No. 40 Walnut street, for their Tickets of free admission. A few Season Tickets for sale.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

In addition to other arrangements, the admission will be regulated as follows:—Summer Proce, Seven, 30 cents. Fall, 25 cents. A few Old Orchestras for sale, at 75 cents. Stage Manager, Mr. S. Chapman.

THIS EVENING, May 28,

Will be presented Coleman's Comedy, in 5 acts, called

POOR GENTLEMAN.

Lead, Worthington, Mr. WOOD.
My Robert Brumley, Mr. PHILLIPS.
Produce, Mr. S. CHAPMAN.
Ophelia, Mr. ROBERTS.
Cornelia, Mr. MASON.
Humphrey Dobbin, Mr. GREENE.
Emily Worthington, Mrs. GREENE.

The entertainment to conclude with the favourite farce of

SLEEP WALKER.

Scene, the Sleep Walker, with imitations.
Gone, Mr. ROBERTS.

This man is about as here in extent, on the south side of the river, and has been, or is about to be, leased by the government to Mr. Wm. B. Scherer of this city. Mr. B. returned from Cuba on Tuesday, and brought with him a quantity of the water, and of the salt manure from the same.

There is nearly 30,000 dollars paid annually for salt by the people of this territory, and the saving of this item alone is a matter of some importance.

SHIP NEWS.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.

BELOW.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.

CLEARED.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.

Autographs.
John. Kelley, Smith, 11 days, mds. to C. A. Harper.
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any body been drinking and refused to pay?" "No," said Betty, "they would drink a drop."

"And would you have me to encourage the sin of drunkenness?" asked the minister. "No, no," said Betty, "far from that; I only want you to let me get my drink again as they can drink."

"I am no brewer, Betty," said the minister. "Gode forbid," said Betty, "that the like of you should be evened to the gyle tub. I dianna wish for any thing of the kind."

"Then, what is the matter?" asked the minister. "I'm no brewer, Betty," said the minister. "Gode forbid," said Betty, "that the like of you should be evened to the gyle tub."

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.
EXECUTION AT LINCOLN.
On Friday week, two criminals were executed at Lincoln, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

The first was Thomas Lister, for burglary at Stirkwood. This daring culprit, after his sentence, manifested for some time a perverse sullenness, but this gradually wore off as the fatal day approached; still the certainty of his doom had no effect in shaking a coolness and intrepidity which would have done honour to a better cause.

"Hanging!" exclaimed he, "what's hanging? I care no more for it than that," throwing his hat on the floor. "And as to confessing, if I were to confess, I could confess more than any man in the country; but that would be splitting, and I am not a splitter."

He was executed by the guillotine, and his body was afterwards buried in the common grave. The execution was a most successful one, and the public were well satisfied with the result.

The second criminal was a man named John Smith, who was executed for the same offence as the first. He also manifested a coolness and intrepidity which was much admired by the spectators.

He was executed by the guillotine, and his body was afterwards buried in the common grave. The execution was a most successful one, and the public were well satisfied with the result.

The third criminal was a man named John Smith, who was executed for the same offence as the first. He also manifested a coolness and intrepidity which was much admired by the spectators.

He was executed by the guillotine, and his body was afterwards buried in the common grave. The execution was a most successful one, and the public were well satisfied with the result.

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MARRIED.
The Right Honourable and Rev. EARL NELSON, was married, last Thursday, to the widow of George Nelson, Esq., daughter of the late George Nelson, Esq., by the Rev. Canon of the Diocese of London.

The ceremony was performed at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Rev. Canon of the Diocese of London. The bride was accompanied by her father, the late George Nelson, Esq., and the groom by his father, the late George Nelson, Esq.

The ceremony was performed at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Rev. Canon of the Diocese of London. The bride was accompanied by her father, the late George Nelson, Esq., and the groom by his father, the late George Nelson, Esq.

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THEOLOGICAL WORKS.
FOR SALE BY E. LITTELL & BROTHERS, No. 156 Chestnut Street, near the intersection of the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

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Sales at Auction.
BY GILL, FORD & CO., 29 NORTH FRONT STREET.

PACKAGE SALE.
To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, on a single cart, 10 packages of goods, consisting of a large quantity of cheap goods, just received by the late owner, and to be sold at a low price.

DRY GOODS.
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proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, Philad'a. 17